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7	and Cachuma Conservation Release Board	,
8		
9	STATE C	F CALIFORNIA
10	STATE WATER RESO	OURCES CONTROL BOARD
11		
12	In the Matter of:	MOTION TO STRIKE; MOTION
13	Hearing to Review the United States	FOR DISMISSAL OF PARTY
14	Bureau of Reclamation Water Right Permits 11308 and 11310 (Applications	
15	11331 and 11332) to Determine Whether Any Modifications in Permit Terms and	
16	Conditions Are Necessary to Protect Public Trust Values and Downstream Water	
17	Rights on the Santa Ynez River Below Bradbury Dam (Cachuma Reservoir)	
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	MOTION TO STRIKE; M	OTION FOR DISMISSAL OF PARTY

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I. INTRODUCTION

The City of Santa Barbara, Goleta Water District, Montecito Water District, Carpinteria Valley Water District and Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No. 1 (hereinafter the "Cachuma Member Units") hereby move to strike the material presented by California Trout ("Cal Trout"), the California Department of Fish and Game ("CDFG") and NOAA Fisheries as "Appendices" to their closing briefs. Not only is the presentation of such material after the close of the State Board's hearing incompatible with the requirements of the Board's Supplemental Notice of Phase 2 of Public Hearing; it also violates the State Board's administrative regulation as well as Government Code Section 11513 and long-settled California case law. The acceptance of such material as part of the administrative record herein would be incompatible with fundamental canons of procedural due process of law.

In addition, the Cachuma Member Units move for the dismissal of NOAA Fisheries as a party to these proceedings. By letter dated May 29, 2003, NOAA Fisheries was previously allowed to participate in the Cachuma Project hearing as a party even though it had failed to timely submit a Notice of Intent to Appear. At the same time, however, NOAA Fisheries was advised that "failure to comply in the future with the procedural requirements for participation as a party in a hearing is grounds for dismissal as a party. (Cal. Code Regs., Title 23, Section 648.1, subd. (c).)" The referenced section of the California Code of Regulations provides:

Persons who fail to comply with the procedural requirements specified in the hearing notice for participating as parties in a proceeding may be dismissed as parties to the proceeding.

Here, the Supplemental Notice of Phase 2 hearing set forth the date by which testimony, exhibits, lists of exhibits and qualifications was required to be submitted to the State Board.

¹ Insofar as NOAA Fisheries is concerned, this Motion to Strike is directed only at Appendix B. Appendix A consists of NOAA Fisheries' comment letter regarding the State Board's draft EIR and is already in evidence as Cachuma Member Unit Exhibit 247.

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BEST BEST & KRIEGER LLP 3750 UNIVERSITY AVENUE P.O. BOX 1028 RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA 92502	12
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NOAA Fisheries' attempt to offer a "Santa Ynez River Fish Passage Feasibility Analysis" of unknown origin, nearly three months after the conclusion of the hearing disregards the requirements of the hearing notice imposed upon all of the participating parties. If the State Board's prior warning of the consequences of a future failure to comply with procedural requirements is to have any meaning at all, the response to NOAA Fisheries' attempt to evade the filing date for exhibits imposed on all parties by the Board's Supplemental Hearing Notice should be the dismissal of NOAA as a party to these proceedings.

THE STATE BOARD SHOULD STRIKE AND EXCLUDE II. FROM THE RECORD THE APPENDICES OFFERED BY CAL TROUT, CDFG AND NOAA FISHERIES

The administrative regulations adopted by the State Board provide in part that:

It is the policy of the State and Regional Boards to discourage the introduction of surprise testimony and exhibits. (Cal. Code Regs., Title 23, Section 648.4 subd. (a))

To this end, the administrative regulations provide that when the State Board issues a hearing notice:

> The hearing notice may require that direct testimony be submitted in writing prior to the hearing. Copies of written testimony and exhibits shall be submitted to the Board and to other parties designated by the Board in accordance with provisions of the hearing notice or other written instructions provided by the Board.

Where any of the provisions of this section have not been complied with, the presiding officer may refuse to admit the proposed testimony or the proposed exhibit into evidence, and shall refuse to do so where there is a showing of prejudice to any party or the Board. (Cal. Code Regs., Title 23, Section 648.4 subd. (c), (e))

Consistent with its regulations, the State Board issued a Supplemental Notice of Phase 2 of Public Hearing on August 13, 2003. In bold face type, the Supplemental Notice advised all of the parties, including Cal Trout, CDFG and NOAA Fisheries when their exhibits were due:

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LAW OFFICES OF BEST BEST & KRIEGER LLP 3750 UNIVERSITY AVENUE P.O. BOX 1026 RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA 92502 Copies of witnesses' proposed testimony, exhibits, list of exhibits, and qualifications must be received by the SWRCB no later than October 15, 2003 at 12:00 p.m. and served on the parties who have indicated their intent to appear by that date. (Supp. Notice of hearing, p. 5, emphasis in original)

None of the materials now offered by Cal Trout, CDFG and NOAA Fisheries as appendices to their closing briefs were provided to either the State Board or served on the other parties to the hearing in compliance with the above directive.

Moreover, *none* of the materials now offered as appendices were provided during the course of the State Board's hearing, where they could be cross-examined by the other parties. This additional failure presents a second basis for the exclusion of these materials from the administration record. The State Board's administrative regulations further provide:

Adjudicative proceedings will be conducted in accordance with the provisions and rules of evidence set forth in Government Code Section 11513. (Cal. Code Regs., Title 23, Section 648.5.1)

Reference to Government Code Section 11513 shows that it, in turn, states:

Each party [to an administrative adjudication] shall have these rights: to call and examine witnesses, to introduce exhibits; to cross examine opposing witnesses on any matter relevant to the issues even though that matter was not covered in the direct examination; to impeach any witness regardless of which party first called him or her to testify; and to rebut the evidence against him or her. (Government Code Section 11513(b); emphasis added)

By attaching a so-called "Santa Ynez Fish Passage Feasibility Analysis" of unknown origin to their closing briefs, Cal Trout, CDFG and NOAA Fisheries are each attempting to circumvent the requirements of the Government Code and this Board's own regulations. Without attempting to lay any foundation, the three entities have simply presented a document three months after the close of the hearings that: (1) was never subjected to cross-examination, and (2) cannot be rebutted except through the engagement of experts at substantial additional cost to the other parties.

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LAW OFFICES OF BEST BEST & KRIEGER LLP 3750 UNIVERSITY AVENUE P.O. BOX 1028 RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA 92502 Cal Trout then goes farther by offering: (1) a "Response to Rebuttal Testimony of Misty Gonzales," that should have been presented as rebuttal at the hearing – but wasn't; (2) a "Water Conservation Study" that appears to be an exhibit in support of direct testimony and thus should have been filed and served by October 15, 2003 – but wasn't; and (3) a purported "Study Plan" for "Modifications to Downriver Water Rights Release Schedule" that also appears to be an exhibit in support of direct testimony that should have been filed and served by October 15, 2003 – but wasn't. None of the foregoing documents were offered during the evidentiary hearing conducted in October and November, 2003; none were subjected to cross-examination; and, with the close of the evidentiary record, no rebuttal is now possible.

The cases confirm that the foregoing materials may not be considered by the Board and must be excluded from the administrative record. Indeed, a failure to do so would amount to a denial of a hearing. For example, in *English v. City of Long Beach* (1950) 35 Cal.2d 155, the California Supreme Court stated the following with respect to quasi-adjudicatory proceedings of the type conducted in connection with the Cachuma Project permits:

In conducting the hearing, the board acts as a local administrative tribunal, and it has the power to make final adjudications of fact in connection with matters properly submitted to it. The action of such an administrative board exercising adjudicatory functions when based upon information of which the parties were not apprised and which they had no opportunity to controvert amounts to a denial of a hearing. Administrative tribunals which are required to make a determination after a hearing cannot act upon their own information and nothing can be considered as evidence that was not introduced at a hearing of which the parties had notice or at which they were present.

35 Cal.2d 155 at 158 (emphasis added, citations omitted); see also *La Prade v. Department of Water & Power* (1945) 27 Cal.2d 47

Notably, Cal Trout, CDFG and NOAA Fisheries were all provided an opportunity to present rebuttal testimony at the conclusion of the Cachuma hearing. Both Cal Trout and CDFG took advantage of the opportunity, R.T. 1091, 1110, with Cal Trout calling Dr. Craig Fusaro and RVPUB\GKW\667468.1

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CDFG calling Mr. Dwayne Maxwell. Neither witness, however, offered any of the exhibits attached as appendices to the Cal Trout or CDFG closing briefs. NOAA Fisheries offered no rebuttal witnesses or exhibits at all. The attempt of all three parties to do so now, months after the close of the hearing, is well within the ambit of the Supreme Court's statement quoted above. The material cannot be considered as evidence since it was not introduced at the hearing at which the other parties – including the Cachuma Member Units – were present. Further, consideration of the material by the State Board would amount to the denial of a hearing to parties like the Cachuma Member Units, who have no opportunity to cross-examine the documents or their authors or present rebuttal evidence, as provided by Government Code Section 11513.

Finally, the belated attempt of Cal Trout, CDFG and NOAA Fisheries to present new exhibits should also be evaluated in light of the State Board's administrative regulation describing the "Order of Proceedings." (Cal. Code Regs., Title 23, Section 648.5) In relevant part, it provides:

After conclusion of the presentation of evidence, all parties appearing at the hearing may be allowed to present a closing statement. (Cal. Code Regs., Title 23, Section 648.5 subd. (d))

While closing statements are permissible, nothing in the administrative regulations permits parties to the hearing to present further exhibits (or "Appendices") once the presentation of evidence has concluded.²

III. NOAA FISHERIES SHOULD BE DISMISSED AS A PARTY TO THE HEARING

Following the pre-hearing conference conducted on May 13, 2003, NOAA Fisheries was permitted to participate as a party despite the fact it had – for more than two years – failed to comply with the requirement that it submit a Notice of Intent to Appear. (See May 29, 2003

² Moreover, if Cal Trout attempts to argue that its new evidence is somehow just a part of its "Closing Statement," then it has far exceeded the 30-page limit for such statements imposed by the hearing officer. R.T 1120. As is evident, however, none of the appendices consist of closing statements. Instead, in every instance, they amount to exhibits that could, and should have, been presented at the hearing, if not before.

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Ruling of Mr. Silva). Although the hearing officer was "troubled by NOAA Fisheries' failure to follow the procedural requirements set forth in the hearing notice," NOAA was nonetheless allowed to participate because: (1) no party would be prejudiced by NOAA's participation since the deadline to exchange testimony had not yet passed; (2) NOAA's participation would be valuable since it had listed the Southern California steelhead ESA, authored the Biological Opinion for the Cachuma Project and was going to soon commence recovery planning for the species; and (3) excluding NOAA would make it difficult for the SWRCB to ensure that the record included the evidence necessary to properly evaluate impacts on fisheries. *Id.*, p. 1. The hearing officer's ruling then stated:

Accordingly, I will allow NOAA Fisheries to participate. NOAA Fisheries is advised, however, that failure to comply in the future with the procedural requirements for participation as a party in a hearing is grounds for dismissal as a party.

Id., pp. 1-2 (emphasis added).

The hearing officer's advice to NOAA was based upon the State Board's own regulations which, in part, provide:

Persons who fail to comply with the procedural requirements specified in the hearing notice for participation as parties in a proceeding may be dismissed as parties to the proceeding.

Cal. Code Regs., Title 23, Section 648.1 subd.(c))

Unlike the circumstances that existed at the time of the hearing officer's May 28, 2003 ruling, the facts now are the following: (1) the deadline to exchange testimony has long since passed and the Cachuma Member Units *are* prejudiced by NOAA Fisheries' attempt to offer a "Santa Ynez River Fish Passage Feasibility Analysis" more than four months after the due date specified in the Supplemental Notice of Phase 2 of Public Hearing and nearly three months after the opportunity for cross-examination and the presentation of rebuttal testimony ended;

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(2) NOAA Fisheries *did* participate in the hearing and presented evidence regarding the Southern California steelhead ESU, its Biological Opinion; and its recovery planning process; and (3) the record *already* includes — and has included since the close of the evidentiary hearing on November 13, 2003 — all of the evidence the Board may properly receive to evaluate impacts on fisheries. In short, *none* of the reasons that supported the earlier decision regarding NOAA's participation as a party continues to exist. Moreover, despite the hearing officer's express notice to NOAA that a future failure to comply with the procedural requirements of the hearing notice for participation as a party would serve as grounds for dismissal as a party, NOAA has done precisely that: it has flaunted the provision of the hearing notice (presented in bold-faced type, no less) that exhibits had to be filed and served not later than October 15, 2003. Rather than comply with this fundamental procedural requirement governing everyone's participation as a party, NOAA, instead, has simply attached yet another exhibit offered for the apparent purpose of attempting to influence the Board's decision on an important issue in the hearing.³

In all candor, counsel for the Cachuma Member Units has never seen such a crude attempt to ignore the State Board's hearing notice requirements, its regulations or the rules of evidence applicable to a quasi-judicial proceeding. The closest analogy appears to be the circumstances that existed in *United States v. State of Cal.*, 529 F.Supp. 303 (E.D. Cal. 1981). There, the United States, acting through the Bureau of Reclamation, attempted to present a skeleton case to the State Board as a part of the hearings leading to D-1485. After issuance of the water right decision, the United States first sought mandamus in State Court and then, when evidentiary rulings began to go against it, turned to the federal courts alleging a declaratory relief claim which, it hoped, would allow it to present the full case it had declined to present to the State Board. The federal district court rejected the effort and dismissed the action, thus confining Reclamation to the record it had made for itself during the evidentiary hearings before the Board.

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Moreover NOAA's effort appears to have been undertaken with the complicity of CDFG and Cal Trout, each of whom have also attached the identical un-attributed "Analysis" as an appendix to their own closing briefs.

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Here, if the warning previously issued by the hearing officer to NOAA Fisheries is to mean anything, it should be enforced. All of the rationales previously given to allow NOAA's participation as a party have been satisfied and yet the agency continues to disregard the procedural requirements emphasized in the Board's Supplemental Notice of Public Hearing. Simply put, no good reason now exists for NOAA's continued participation as a party and it should be dismissed from this proceeding.

IV. <u>CONCLUSION</u>

For the foregoing reasons, the appendices attached by Cal Trout, CDFG and NOAA Fisheries to their closing briefs should be struck from the administrative record and given no consideration by the State Board.⁴ Further, NOAA Fisheries should be forthwith dismissed as a party to these proceedings in accordance with Section 648.1(c) of the Board's regulations and the hearing officer's prior ruling of May 29, 2003.

Dated: February 18, 2003

Respectfully submitted,

BEST BEST & KRIEGER LLP

Gregory K. Wilkinsó Michelle Ouellette Edward L. Bertrand

Attorneys for the Improvement District No. 1 and Cachuma Conservation Release Board

⁴ Again, the lone exception to this result is Appendix A to NOAA Fisheries' closing brief, which is already in evidence as Member Unit Exh. 247.

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PROOF OF SERVICE

I, Linda C. Hutton, declare:

I am a resident of the State of California and over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to the within action; my business address is Best & Krieger LLP, 3750 University Avenue, P.O. Box 1028, Riverside, California 92502. On February 18, 2004, I served the within document(s):

MOTION TO STRIKE; MOTION FOR DISMISSAL OF PARTY

	forth below on this date before 5:00 p.m.	
X	by placing the document(s) listed above in a sealed envelope with postage thereon fully prepaid, in the United States mail at Riverside, California addressed as set forth below.	
	by causing personal delivery by of the document(s) listed above to the person(s) at the address(es) set forth below.	
	by personally delivering the document(s) listed above to the person(s) at the address(es) set forth below.	
	I caused such envelope to be delivered via overnight delivery addressed as indicated on the attached service list. Such envelope was deposited for delivery by United Parcel Service following the firm's ordinary business practices.	

See attached Service List

I am readily familiar with the firm's practice of collection and processing correspondence for mailing. Under that practice it would be deposited with the U.S. Postal Service on that same day with postage thereon fully prepaid in the ordinary course of business. I am aware that on motion of the party served, service is presumed invalid if postal cancellation date or postage meter date is more than one day after date of deposit for mailing in affidavit.

I declare that I am employed in the office of a member of the bar of this court at whose direction the service was made.

Executed on February 18, 2004, at Riverside, California.

Linda C. Huttox Linda C. Hutton

CACHUMA HEARING PHASE 2 SERVICE LIST

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